Prof Parker

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THE UNDERGRADUATE.

FOUNDED IN 1875.

Middlebury College, December, 1884.

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MIDDLEBURY:
REGISTER COMPANY, PRINTERS,
1884.

Middlebury College,

FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost

The requirements for admission and course of instruction are as follows:

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including the Rules of Prosody and Scanning; Cæsar's Commentaries, three books, or Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Cicero, six orations, including the four against Catiline; Virgil, six books of the Æneid; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition to the VIIth Chapter, or Allen's to the 24th Lesson.

GREEK.—Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones' Greek Composition, twenty lessons.

Ancient and Modern Geography, Greek and Roman History.

Arithmetic; Algebra through Quadratics and three books of Wentworth's Geometry.

Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

FRESHMAN CLASS—Latin Grammar, (Harkness); Latin Prose Composition, (Arnold); Latin Synonyms, (Dœderlein); Selections from Livy; some Philosophical Treatise of Cicero; Horace's Odes and Epodes; Xenophon's Memorabilia; Herodotus; Homer's Odyssey; Greek Composition, (Jones); History and Antiquity; Etymology and Syntax of the Greek Verb, (Goodwin); Algebra, (Wentworth); Geometry, (Wentworth); Rhetoric, (Kellogg).

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—Horace's Epistle and Satires; Tacitus; Juvenal or Persius; Exercises in Writing Latin; Demosthenes; Sophocles; Plato; Boice's exercises in Greek Syntax; Analytical Geometry, (Briggs'); Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical, Mensuration, Surveying, with practice in the field; Navigation, (Wentworth); Calculus, (Loomis); Trench's English Past and Present.

JUNIOR CLASS—Otis' Elementary German; Goethe's Prose; Ganot's Physics; Newcomb's Astronomy; Chemistry, (Elliot and Storer); Botany, (Gray); Rhetoric, (Whately); Logic, (Jevons).

SENIOR CLASS.—Political Economy, (Cary, Fawcett); International Law (Woolsey); History of Civilization (Guizot); Butler's Analogy; Fine Art, (Torrey); Natural Theology, Moral Science, (Calderwood); Psychology, (Lectures); History of Philosophy, (Schwegler); Geology, (Dana); Zoology, (Orton); English Literature, (Shaw); Forensic Discussions; Review of Studies of the Year.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Instruction is given chiefly in connection with text books, but in each department lectures are given by members of the Faculty.

In the study of Chemistry unusual facilities are offered. Each student is expected to do practical work at the tables furnished in a neatly fitted and well-equipped Laboratory.

In Natural History, besides the text-book exercises, frequent dissections are made before the class pursuing Zoology. Field work is done by the class in Botany, and expeditions into the surrounding country by the class studying Geology. A herbarium is prepared by each student of Botany and prizes are awarded for the best collections.

An extensive and completely arranged Cabinet of rocks, minerals and fossils is designed for the constant use of the class in Geology.

The Cabinet and Museum contain a large number of specimens, and are designed especially for the use of the classes in Natural History. The specimens are all placed under their respective classes, are newly arranged in the new cabinet, and are conspicuously labeled.

The College Library contains 13,000 volumes, and a permanent fund has been recently established for its enlargement, and a thousand dollars is to be expended during the fall term for new books. The books are conveniently arranged in the new library room and are open to the students from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A College Reading Room, free to all, has periodical literature on file.

The instruction aims to be practical as well as theoretical, and for this reason, in Surveying and the use of the Transit, field practice is given.

There are also numerous prizes offered for excellence in the different departments. These, in connection with the liberal aid by scholarships furnished to those whose circumstances require it, render the tuition of many practically free, and no young man of energy need be deterred by financial considerations from entering the College.

Board at the Boarding Hall for $2 00 per week.

CALENDAR.

1884. Sept. 11.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.
Dec 23—Fall Term ends, Tuesday.
Winter vacation of two weeks.
1885. Jan. 8.—Winter Term begins, Thursday.
March 24.—Junior Exhibition, Tuesday evening.
March 24.—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.
Spring vacation of two weeks.
April 9.—Spring Term begins, Thursday.
June 23—Annual Examination begins, Tuesday.
June 28.—Baccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of Philadelphian Society, Sunday.
June 30.—Anniversary of the Associated Alumni, Tuesday.
July 1.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 10.—Fall Term begins, Thursday,

For Catalogue and any information, address the President,

CYRUS HAMLIN,
Middlebury, Vt.

The Undergraduate.

VOL. X. MIDDLEBURY, VT., DECEMBER, 1884. No. 3.

CHRISTMAS CAROL.

A greeting to all! on this bright Christmas Day,
And oh! as we joyfully speed on our way,
May Peace on our souls fall like dew on the flowers,
And Faith's lamp illumine life's dark, wintry hours.

Thrice welcome the morning, so holy and blest,
Which brought to this world that heavenly guest;
A child, yet a king! let the sky's arches ring,
And human tongues peal out their glad welcoming.

A manger received Him—there smiling He lay,
Omnipotence cradled—God mantled in clay;
His birthplace was borrowed, His sepulchre given,
But Death could not hold Him—its fetters are riven.

One thought for our solace—though Grief's sable pall
On pathway and heart like a mantle may fall;
In poverty, sickness, death, sorrow, and care,
The servant doth only the Master's lot share.

To Bethlehem's stable we come not to-day,
With gold and frankincense, our tribute to pay;
Each heart is an altar—the pure sacrifice
Of spirits meek, contrite, He ne'er will despise.

His love—it is changeless, his hand will uphold
His arms bear in safety the lambs to His fold;
The Good Shepherd giveth his life for the sheep;
Then say—shall we doubt Him, or murmuring weep?

No! grateful and glad His sweet will to obey,
In our hearts we'll enthrone Him, and welcome His sway;
And trust in His promise, so graciously given,
The faithful on earth shall be crowned His in heaven.

Then a greeting to all—on this bright Christmas Day—
And O! as we joyfully speed on our way,
May Peace on our souls fall like dew on the flowers,
And Faith's lamp illumine life's dark wintry hours.

—*Mrs. A. L. Angier.*

SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE.

THOSE who reverence the word of God are often led to ask, in view of certain discoveries of modern science, whether the Bible will stand the searching tests of scientific investigation or not?

Many of the most profound men of science have and do claim that it will, and that the Bible will be better understood as science advances and brings forth its new and wonderful revelations. I think we can truly assert that the men who have the clearest insight into the secret workings of nature have perfect confidence that science and the Bible go hand in hand, each assisting the other in the explication of its truths. Science is aggressive and restless, and it is a fact worth noticing that the closer it gets to the truth the better it harmonizes with the word of God.

There can be no question that much of the seeming conflict between science and the Bible has been entirely needless. What men generally regard as conflicts have doubtless often originated in a misunderstanding between those contending for the truthfulness of each. But, as better scholarship and intense desire for truth bring into the world of thought more wisdom and illumination, the old spirit of hostility is dying out. Among those who contend for the Bible there is at present less dogmatism and fear of discussion, while among those contending for science there is less assumption and positiveness.

The tendencies of these days are to bring the Bible and science into closer relationship. Men have learned that the design of the one is very different from that of the other. The sphere of scientific investigation is in the physical world; it has to do with the laws of its development and phenomena, while that of the Bible is in the moral and spiritual world, giving directions for man's moral conduct and spiritual well-being. Both are parts of one universal sphere of thought; they are revelations emanating from God, and teach his wisdom, love and care for his handiwork.

No branch of science has caused so much discussion, and come so near impinging on Bible claims, as that of modern geology compared with the narrative of creation in Genesis. One author says: "No triumph of inductive science is greater than that by which it has given us a connected history of the stages of the genesis of the earth and its inhabitants through a long series of ages anterior to man; and on no point has the Bible appeared to insist more strongly than on its six creative days."

There can no longer be any doubt of the truthfulness of the teachings of geology, namely, that the rocks composing the crust of the earth prove conclusively that it has been in the process of development

for tens of thousands of years. Such proofs are found in coral rocks, beds of coal and metallic ores which enrich many regions of the earth. But, while these things are true, the intelligent man does not see any contradiction between them and the Bible doctrine that "In six days God created the heavens and the earth," when we bring in this explanation, that the word yom, the Hebrew for day, can be used, and must be understood, in two senses, one denoting the natural day, and the other any period of time, be it long or short. Day is used in a general sense in other passages. In Gen. ii, 4, day is used for the whole period of creation: "In the day that the Lord God made the earth and the heavens." And in the 90th Ps. a natural day as compared with time in the sight of God is as a thousand years.

The first clause of the sublime hymn of creation by Moses is very comprehensive, and exactly corresponds with the teachings of science. The divine record commences with, "In the beginning," a perfectly indefinite phrase, meaning "A time when neither the heavens nor the earth existed except in the Eternal." It is important to notice that the tendency of modern science has been towards a positive beginning. Geology shows beyond doubt that the animals now existing did not exist during the early geologic periods, and there is very strong evidence that the origin of both plants and animals can be traced by their imprint left in the rocks. Astronomy also teaches that the moon is a cold, lifeless body. Once it had a history like the earth, but now it "has withered into a dry volcanic cinder destitute of water and air," and is completely worn out by old age. It is taught again, that the sun will be exhausted in less than TEN millions of years, if it keeps contracting, and keeps on radiating its heat at the same rate as it now does. So we might reason that, if these heavenly bodies are wasting away by actual service, there was a time when they began to exist. There is no conflict between the Bible and science, for both teach precisely the same doctrine as to the beginning of creation.

The same is true of the successive periods of the earth's history. Here, again, science and the Bible march side by side, both revealing the same facts; but with this difference, that the facts of the one were given to man directly by inspiration, while those of the other were deposited in the rocks, that man might exert himself to find the rich treasures of God's hidden stores.

THE NEUTRAL (?) FRENCH.

WHAT we find in print we are inclined to accept as true. The story of William Tell shooting the apple from the head of his child has long been accepted as historically true. But there is no foundation for it in fact. Such a man as William Tell probably never lived, and the poem of Schiller bearing that name was taken, no doubt, from tradition and adorned with lights and shades from his own imagination.

Longfellow's Evangeline is another instance of the same kind. Here, however, we have such a blending of truth and fiction that did we not know the facts we would be inclined to accept the whole poem as a perfect statement of the circumstances as they occurred. The poem, without stating the cause or causes leading to the expulsion of the Acadians, nevertheless, presents the scenes in such a way as to leave the impressson upon the mind that the act was unjust and inhuman, that the Acadians were wholly without blame. As the majority of people have accepted Longfellow's poem as a true statement of the case, we propose to consider the causes leading to the expulsion of the French from Nova Scotia.

It cannot be possible that our ancestors—not English alone, but Puritan ancestors, men who loved liberty in all its forms, men who followed the dictates of their conscience, could have been guilty of an act of cruelty like this, without some justifying cause.

The presumption is against it, history refutes it.

Nova Scotia was discovered by the English. This, according to the idea of the times, gave them a prior right to the land. The first attempts to settle it, however, were by the French. This immediately aroused the English who claimed the country by right of discovery. The smouldering passions which had so long burnt in the breasts of the rival nations, breaking out in long and severe contests, were again to find expression in a long struggle for the supremacy of the New World. Nova Scotia was called on to play her part in the tragedy. We can only briefly pass over the history.

In 1606 the French, who had settled in Nova Scotia, were driven out. But when Sir William Alexander in 1623 with a colony of English settlers landed in Nova Scotia, he found the French so firmly established and so hostile in their attitude that he was compelled to sail back to England. Many attempts were

subsequently made to drive out the French, all of which failed, until Oliver Cromwell restored the country to England. The English colony was just gaining strength when an expedition from France, assisted by the French settlers, overthrew British rule and the treaty of Breda in 1667, left France in possession. Hostilities were again renewed in 1689 and Nova Scotia for the fourth time came under English rule. Again the French settlers, assisted by a fleet from across the waters, retook the country and the treaty of Rhyswick once more left the French in possession.

Upon the breaking out of the war in 1701 preparations were made in Massachusetts and England to conquer the country permanently. This was accomplished in 1710, and, by the treaty of Utrecht all Nova Scotia with its ancient boundaries, viz., Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Maine as far west as the Kennebeck was ceded to England. Between 1713 and 1749 Nova Scotia was comparatively neglected by England, but the crafty designs of the French to acquire by fraud what they could not obtain by force again drew the attention of the English to this colony.

The French now pretended to draw a distinction between Acadia and Nova Scotia, and as the country had been ceded under the latter name they claimed that only the peninsula had been ceded to England, while the rest of the country from New England eastward to the head of the Bay of Funday was a part of New France, which, together with Canada, still belonged to them. In accordance with this claim they built two forts and prepared to maintain their right by force of arms. During the French and Indian wars of 1755 an expedition from Boston captured Port Royal, their principal fort, and established the authority of England over the whole country. The Acadians now promised to observe a strict neutrality between France and England in the war which was being carried on in other parts of the country, and the English promised on their part not to require of them the usual oath of allegiance, to excuse them from bearing arms against France, and to protect them in the exercies of the Catholic religion.

In Longfellows poem they are represented as a peaceable farming community. War was unknown. They knew little of public affairs and took but little interest in what was transpiring around them. A touching illustration of their innocence and simplicity is given in that passage where he represents the priest as he moves through the village followed by the village children on whom he bestows the blessings of the Christ. The story as given to us in the poem is so natural that we can almost seem to walk through that little Accadian village. Could Paradise have been peopled with 17000 souls (right from the hand of God) they could not have been more innocent than these 17000 French Canadians as often represented.

The history on the other hand as we have thus briefly reviewed, goes to show that they were a warlike people, living in war times. A people dearly attached to their country and religion, but reduced by a more powerful nation to subjection and compelled to watch in inactivity, the contest which was going on around them, between their own countrymen and the English their rulers.

It had long been the cherished scheme of France to obtain complete possession of the newly discovered world. Foremost in their endeavors to accomplish this were the priests. All the cunning, all the ingenuity, all the means which they possessed were brought to bear upon the desired object. We can thus see how easy it was for them to incite the feelings of hostility which ouly slumbered in the breasts of the Acadians. From their position as spiritual leaders they exercised almost unlimitated power over the minds of the people, living on terms of closest friendship with the Indians they incited these by false promises to make war upon the English,and thus kept the country in perpetual war and the settlers in constant alarm. Murder and blood-shed between the colonists kept alive the feud which had so long existed berween the rival nations. The French feeling that they were not bound by the oath of allegiance committed depredations whenever an opportunity of fered.

The English were at length aroused to take some action. They now offered the settlers the oath of allegiance. This would have put a pressure upon them and in a measure bound them to keep the peace.

The sentiment of the French in respect to the oath of allegiance was clearly shown by the expression of Basil the blacksmith, when the announcement was made, that they were the king's prisoners. Leaping to his feet the brawny smith cried out, Down with the tyrants of England ; we never have sworn them allegiance. The Acadians although reduced to submission, still lived in the hopes that the power of France would ultimately prevail, and hence they stoutly refused to take the oath of allegiance. The English feared, lest the French at home influenced by this sen-

timent might be induced to send out an expedition and recapture the country as they had done so often before.

This first measure having proved abortive, the government now determined on the removal of the French. The bill as passed, provided for their removal by families. It was in the carrying out of this order, that wrong was done to the Acadians.

Mr. Halliburton who has written a history of Nova Scotia, deplores the cruel events which took place on this occasion; yet attributes the blame where it so justly belongs to the crafty and jesuitical policy of the French court at Paris, who instigated the neutrals by every possible means to harrass and annoy the English. Mr. McCabe ascribes as the cause of the expulsion of the Acadians, the jealousy of the English toward this prosperous colony of French, and their desire to gain possession of their lands. But the fact that their lands, their homes and crops were left in ruins and were not settled until years after, settled by men attracted by the fertility of the soil, is sufficient answer to such a charge. In an historical introduction to Evangeline, published by the Riverside press, the motives for expulsion are summed up as follows: "As the English interest grew, and the critical relations between the two countries approached open warfare, the question of how to deal with the Acadian problem became the eommanding one of the colony. There were some who coveted the rich farms of the Acadians. There were some who were inspired by religious hatred, but the prevailing spirit was one of fear for themselves from the near presence of a community which, calling itself neutral, might at any time offer a convenient ground of attack." The expulsion of the Acadians then was a war measure, necessitated by their depredations upon the colonists by their hostility to English rule, by their breach of neutrality and on account of their exciting the Indians to make war upon the settlers.

In reading the story of their wrongs in Longfellow's Evangeline, we must remember that this is a story. That the writer has drawn his facts from his imagination, using that license which is granted to poets and novelists. It is merely poetry with some foundation of fact. The whole history of the struggle of French and English in Nova Scotia, goes to prove that the character of the French Canadians has been entirely changed, and upon it has been based a story so touching and mournful as to arouse the deepest feelings of man's nature, pity for the oppressed and indignation against injustice and inhumanity.

The English did not require of them the oath of allegiance, simply the promise of neutrality, while they promised to protect them in their civil and religious liberties.

Were the facts of Longfellow's poem true, a deep blot would rest upon our English and Puritan ancestors. France has her Algiers, Spain her Netherlands, Russia her Siberia, and France would make Acadia a stigma upon the English fame. But the expulsion of the Acadians was not, so far *as intentions go*, an act of cruelty and inhumanity. The Acadians sowed the wind and as a result they reaped the whirlwind.

LITTLE BY LITTLE.

(*From the German by Gustav Pfarrius.*)

Through fields, with gentle steps,
We shyly walked apart;
But when we came to meadows,
Drew nearer and took heart.

And when the pathway wound
Where little bushes stand,
The sun danced gaily through them;
And we went hand in hand.

But when we reach the woods,
Where arching branches were—
It was so still and solemn:
We kissed each other there.

Since then those woods have gone,
But not our happy vow:
For the knot we tied that day
Is green and blooming, now.

OMAR.

A bitter word may make a wound that will never heal. A kind word may win a friend that will never turn. A caution may save a soul; and yet silence is sometimes more stinging, and at other times more soothing than any word.

For a few brief days the orchards are white with blossoms. They soon turn to fruit, or else float away, useless and wasted, upon the idle breeze. So will it be with present feelings. They must be deepened into decision or be entirely dissipated by delay.—*Theodore Cuyler.*

True politeness is perfect ease and freedom. It simply consists in treating others as you love to be treated yourself.—*Chesterfield.*

THE UNDERGRADUATE

Published Monthly During College Year.

MIDDLEBURY, VT., DECEMBER, 1884.

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Address all business communications regarding subscriptions or advertisements to the Business Manager.

EDITORIALS.

WE call special attention to our communication columns this month, because the facts therein contained will certainly be of great interest to the alumni and friends of the college. Mr. W. W. Gay says: "I should not be surprised if that UNDERGRADUATE was the forerunner of all the college papers now in existence." If this should prove true, we think the UNDERGRADUATE can congratulate itself for having done a great and good work in the world. There are about two hundred college papers issued at present in this country, and these of course are not printed and read in vain, but constitute a large part of that potent influence which journalism in general exerts in building up public opinion. If college journalism is at present doing its work well, it certainly influences a very important class of people—the students of our universities, colleges and schools. These are the men and women who will hold places of trust and honor in the future of the nation, and their opinions will shape largely the public opinion of their day. It seems to us that our college publications ought to feel this truth more and more. Whatever service we can render to guide the rising generation towards the highest civilization and the worship of God, let us heartily do it for our country's sake.

THIS has been a year of unusual activity in the sporting line. Neither time nor money has been spared in making games and athletic sports attractive. Immense crowds of curious spectators have gathered from great distances to witness the different contests in base-ball, cricket, foot-ball, lawn tennis, running, rowing, yachting and athletic games in general.

This season has showed to the world that the American people have become great admirers and supporters of field sports and contests. Interested multitudes have watched with eager eyes the close contests for base-ball and cricket championships. "American lacrosse players, American athletes and American cricketers have crossed the ocean and have been heartily welcomed by our English cousins, from whom they have carried off hard-won honors."

Now, that the sporting season is at an end, the student must seek amusement and exercise in some other field. Some of the colleges are talking "winter sports," but we prefer to heed the words of the good book, that there is a time for everything. The winter is upon us, a most favorable season for hard, successful intellectual work. While amusements and exercise need not be neglected, yet we think this is the time for special attention to intellectual growth. Enthusiam and zeal should attend our work in studying as well as in sporting.

NEXT term we shall hear some new voices on the college stage. The Juniors step off for the preparation of their Junior Ex., while the Freshmen step on to buckle on the harness for the next three years. We do not wish to advise our Freshmen friends with any air of superiority, but we wish simply to remind them that this rhetorical work upon which they enter next term is a very important division of their college course. One of the professors told us last year that he was deprived of this stage training in his college course, and that he regarded it a great misfortune. The young man who will use these privileges with zeal and purpose, will certainly reap great benefit therefrom.

Our college has stood high in its speaking ability heretofore, and at present, she has we believe, the material whith which to out-do her past record. We

need the stimulus of some enthusiast in this department of our work. Wishing to suggest some things with regard to our speaking, we insert the following hints which appeared in a recent *Congregationalist*, by C. L. Woodworth of Baltimore :

I am often asked by intelligent speakers for a few practical hints in regard to delivery. The first requisite of a public speaker on rising before an audience is *naturalness*. Naturalness presupposes truthfulness. When the carriage of body as well as the word of mouth is a true expression of the inner self, the speaker *is* natural. The second requisite is *proper breathing*. To acquire the natural method, study the breathing of the lower order of vertebrate animals. While speaking, keep plenty of air in the lungs; then you will avoid the gulp which chokes off the voice entirely.

The third need is *correct vocalization*. Get the tones away from the back of the pharnyx and bring them to the front of the mouth; such a method will prevent all irritation of the throat, and, aided by proper breathing, will give projection to the voice. Speak with your eyes directed to the further row of your audience, and keep your face square to the front, if you would have both sides of your listeners hear equally. Open your mouth well, and cut the final consonants smoothly. Select two or three in your audience and speak to them—don't halloo, but *speak*. If drownsiness settles upon the listeners while your voice is pitched high, don't, I beg of you, yell in the hopes of waking them, but pause, lower the voice, and the effect will be magical.

And, lastly, I would suggest,as a matter of the greatest importance that you *get full of your subject;* then, as Dr. Lyman Beecher said, "let nature caper." A man full of what he has to say, with deep conviction and the spirit of truth, when he spreads his wings will soar above the reach of an elocutionist, and will convince, convict and convert his audience.

WE do not believe in complaining too much of the home in which we live, and we do not intend to complain at this time, bnt we desire to make a few remarks.

An American christian college ought to be pre-eminently a source of education in our mother tongue. Any one reading the course of study laid out in the catalogue will see at a glance that the work done on the English language is very small indeed. One of our instructors used to tell us that we ought to be able to write a good article for the newspaper, or any other publication, when we get out from college. This is doubtless true, and people in general will expect this much of us; but what is there in our course of study which prepares us for such a task? If the boys fail in accomplishing this, all the blame is not theirs, for the studies which are to fit them for such work are extremely limited.

In the new catalogue there are forty-two hours devoted to "English Composition," and twenty-eight hours given to "Trench on the Study of Words." This makes seventy hours only given to the study of the English language out of the whole college course. Every common-sense man will say at once that such a curriculum needs a most thorough revision. If a person does not become a good, exact scholar in English, his other attainments will amount to but little.

"HOW do the co-eds get along at college?" This question is frequently asked by persons who are especially interested in co-education. Now that the new and tasty catalogue is before us we may judge partly, at any rate, as to the answer to the above question. In the list of prizes awarded in 1883–4 we find that one of the co-eds comes in for quite a large share. She "was awarded a prize equal in rank with the first," also the "Scholarship prize" in Greek. This speaks well for the co-eds.

There are many branches of study which are peculiarly adapted to the fair sex, and in these they certainly do excellent work. In a communication in one of our exchanges, not long since, some of the Harvard professors expressed their opinions on this subject. They were convinced by the work done by certain ladies in their classes that the women were superior to the men in some studies, i. e., Political Economy and Mathematics, etc. So far as the performance of college duties is concerned, they certainly set us all a good example. We are inclined to think that there are many advantages in eo-education, and we are also ready to admit that there may be some evils.

EVERY word has a history of its own. In the nomenclatures of nations, where these words are grouped together, may be found to a great extent a history of the various stages through which these nations passed. The greatest evidence of the deplorable condition of the savages, when first an attempt was made to christianize them, was the lack of words in their language to express even the common religious terms. The similiarity between the words used by different nations to express the same thought shows clearly the origin of all mankind from the same source. In the growth of the language of a people exists the evidence of their intellectual growth as a people. The languages of today as compared with what they were in the past are ample proof of this statement. The youth is easily distinguished from the man by the thoughts he entertains, and his method of expressing them. The man is known morally by the

general line of conversation he carries on, wherever he chances to be. In like manner, the culture and refinement of a nation are known by the choiceness and extensiveness of its vernacular.

THE question as to whether the study of the classics ought to be abolished has been argued from every point of view. But in none of the articles thus far noticed has the result of such a movement been so concisely and plainly stated as in the following eloquent quotation: "He, who proposes to abolish classical studies, proposes to render, in a great measure, inert and unedifying the mass of English literature for three centuries; to rob us of the glory of the past, and much of the instruction of future ages; to blind us to excellencies which few may hope to equal, and none to surpass; to annihilate associations which are interwoven with our best sentiments, and to give to distant times and countries a presence and reality, as if they were in fact his own."

WITH few exceptions there has been a great deal of thorough and successful work done in college this fall term. If we may judge from outward appearance the students have pursued their studies with much vigor and determination. The few exceptions mentioned, are totally uncalled-for, because these men have no excuse other than they like to do as they please. They ought to be in the front ranks, and a kind of inspiration to others who are just beginning the arduous course of discipline at college. Say what we will, culture of mind is not attained without a deal of energy and push, and the sooner many of us learn this lesson, the better for us. Golden opportunities are passing by us every day unutilized, and we pacify ourselves by saying, we will accomplish that task to-morrow, let us fold our hands and be lazy to-day. Now, is the seed time; by and by the glorious harvest will come, if sufficient planting and toiling is done. It is well for us to bear in mind that whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well. The mere name of having gone through college will not be of much value to us when we come to face the stern realities of life, if we have not achieved something which will always abide by us. Our motto should be, "Whatsoever thy hands find to do, do it with thy might." Or, as Carlyle says, "Work like Hercules."

AS one of the unmistakable signs of progress in college rules and life, we wish our readers to compare the following, clipped from an exchange, with the present college rules and customs. These rules "were in force at Harvard 200 years ago:"

"The scholars shall never use their mother tongue, except that in public exercise or oratory, or such like, they be called to make it in English.

"None shall pragmatically intrude or intermeddle in any other men's affairs.

"No scholar shall buy, sell or exchange anything, to the value of six-pence, without the allowance of his parents, guardians or tutors.

"No scholar whatever, without the foreacquaintance of the president and his tutor, or, in the absence of either of them, two of the fellows, shall be present at or in any of the public civil meetings, or concourse of people, as courts of justice, elections, fairs, or at military exercise, in the time or hours of the college exercise, public or private. Neither shall any scholar exercise himself in any military band, unless of known gravity, and of approved sober and virtuous conversation, and that with the leave of the president and his tutors.

"No Freshman shall wear his hat in the college yard unless it rains, hails or snows, provided he be on foot and have not both hands full.

"Freshmen are to consider all the other classes as their seniors.

"No Freshman shall speak to a senior with his hat on; or have it on in a senior's chamber, or in his own if a senior be there.

"All Freshmen shall be obliged to go on any errand for any of his seniors, graduates or under-graduates, at any time except in study hours, or after nine o'clock in the evening,"

THE musical convention of last week, which began the Saturday before, was well attended by the students. It consisted of fifteen lessons, and closed with a concert. Those who took lessons expresss their satisfaction with the method of instruction adopted by Professor Ketchum, and with the result attained. The class numbered about ninety, many of whom were middle-aged persons. Our chapel services have been much improved by the organization of the present choir, and doubtless the effect of this convention will be to make them still more interesting.

DEVASTATION stares us in the face. Tables, black-boards, stove-pipes, etc., have disappeared as suddenly and irrecoverably as though the place had been swept by a hurricane. The tongueless bell emits its sounds like a funeral knell. The grave and thoughtful countenances tell too well the mournful tale. The day of retribution is at hand. Give back, ye winds, these vanished things, or bear the penalty such movements bring. What a blessing it is to be able to say our freshman days are past; the horn and cane have done their service and been laid aside at last.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[The editors do not assume responsibility for the sentiments of the Communication Column.]

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., NOV. 21, 1884.

Editor Undergraduate:—A year ago or more there was a desire expressed by the editor of the UNDERGRADUATE to know something of the origin of the paper and I was asked to write up a brief account of the way in which it was started. I had little to say except that the publication of the UNDERGRADUATE was suggested to me by an old dingy bound volume of a college paper published in '31, I think,by the Middlebury students, which I had been familiar with from early boyhood as a relic of my father's college days. That publication was called the UNDERGRADUATE and its managing editor and "leading spirit" was, I understood, Rev. Dr. Blanchard, president of the Wheaton [Ill.] college, and otherwise known for his life-long connection with the Anti-Masonic agitators. The thought of that volume suggested to me that it might interest all of us Middlebury men to have Dr. Blanchard write something concerning that publication. Therefore I wrote him regarding the matter, but his answer, delayed by press of affairs, came too late to be used as was intended. I send it to you now, hoping that you will find it as interesting as I have. The letter is as follows:

WHEATON COLLEGE, Ill., July 5, 1883.

WM. W. GAY, Esq:—

DEAR SIR: I am amazed at the time passed since your letter was dated. It came during the annual cyclone of our Wheaton Commencement; and I presided all day in the College Board; was all next day on the platform at Commencement; and all the day following in the chair of the National Anti-Secret association in Chicago, and came home at midnight after Senator Pomeroy's great speech in Farwell Hall. I give you this long (deserved) apology for not writing you before.

The first number of the UNDERGRADUATE was issued Oct 28, 1830. The second, Nov. 11, next month. I was entered Junior. You speak of me as founding it. If zeal and push entitle me to, that designation, perhaps you are correct. A students' meeting voted to start it, and I was one of three editors. Salmon L. Matthews, and, I believe, Homer H. Stuart Sawyer, now of Wall Street, N. Y., were appointed editors. My memory may be at fault, however here, but I was one. A financial committee was appointed consisting of S. L. Matthews, Caleb E. Harrington, L. C. Boynton and B. Thompson. Matthews is in Heaven; Harrington, lawyer, in Burlington, Iowa; Boynton and Thompson I know not where; but they are good men wherever they are. The conduct and support of the paper fell on Matthews and myself. I bargained with Mr. Miner of the Middlebury *American* for the printing; and Matthews, as head of the finance committee, was unwearied, paying, or, rather, pr oviding for the payment of the bills. I wrote the leading editor ials in Vol I from first to last; Stuart wrote some beautiful original pieces. Horatio Seymour defended Theatres ably; and Halsey R. Wing, who died a Judge at Glens Falls, N. Y., wrote some articles; Seymour was in law practice in Buffalo, N. Y., the last I knew of him; and Harry B. McCluen, a very beautiful and proud young man settled in Jacksonville, Ill., and though we were in the same State for many year s, we have never met since we parted at graduating. McCluen wrote and Laurence and Staples; and, not least, Daniel H. Deacon, with many others. Deacon's "Changes of Man," was, I think, his Junior poem. It is a resplendent piece. Prof. Post, afterward of Jacksonville college, then long of St. Louis, wrote some for the paper as did also his brother Aurelian. * * * * * Since then I have started two living papers, and I attribute my affection for the press to my connection with the UNDERGRADUATE. The name I think, was given it by Homer H. Stuart. Sorry that my answer has been so long delayed, and wishing to make the best atonement I can by writing this letter in haste,

I am, dear sir, very truly

Yours in Christ,

I. BLANCHARD.

I can add nothing to President Blanchard's letter, except that I think the UNDERGRADUATE of that day lived two years. The only copies of it known to me are the bound volumes of which I have spoken, which I possess, and a bound volume of the succeeding year, owned by Deacon George L. Porter of Middlebury. I should not be surprised if that UNDERGADUATE was the forerunner of all the college papers now in existence. The present UNDERGRADUATE, as I have said, was suggested to me by the one of our fathers, but it owes its existence wholly to the push and energy of Edward Dana of Rutland.

I am, very truly, etc.,

W. W. GAY.

Editor Undergraduate:—At a meeting of our Athletic association, on the first of November last, so much enthusiasm prevailed that the sum of one hundred dollars was subscribed towards purchasing apparatus for the gymnasium. The principal cause of the enthusiasm was the liberal offer of the

Faculty, viz: That, when one hundred dollars had been collected for the gymnasium, they would make the necessary repairs on the room, furnish a coal stove, supply the coal and light the room for evening work. Besides this, one of our professors gave an impetus to the thing by subscribing ten dollars to be given on condition that the other ninety were received first.

Now fifty-five dollars have been collected, so it is only necessary to get that thirty-five dollars before we can have the room as we wish it; but that seems very slow in putting in its appearance.

It is not necessary to expound on the value of exercise to us. We all know our needs in that direction. But will not those who have, as yet, failed to "ante up" consider how great a luxury and profitable employment they are hindering themselves and the rest of the students from?

We have been told by the Faculty that within twenty-four hours after the requisite money is in our treasury, the new stove will be in the gymnasium ready for use. A very satisfactory list of apparatus has already been made out and it certainly seems a pity that it cannot be ordered before the close of this term, that we may all begin the winter term with the systematic exercise which is almost as essential to the health and happiness of some of us as the air we breathe.

JOHN A. FLETCHER.

EXCHANGES.

We read in one exchange of an appeal to the students for the banjo accompaniment to enliven the students spare movements, as here they are assembled for singing songs. This recalls to us many pleasant hours, but with our meagre experience we would advise all who are not experts to go off behind some solitary knoll which sound cannot penetrate, and there let their strains of music waft themselves to the breezes. Directly over our sanctum is the "sporting" student playing with his banjo, but he is not alone. He is in company with Apollo and the nine muses who are playing on varions musical instruments, and at the same time chant with their magic voices. From thence proceeds "all the harmony of the spheres." The "sporting man" as he would call himself, is in the full enjoyment of happiness. He believes that variety is the spice of life, and so, for the sake of humanity, he drops the banjo which he has been fingering and taken up the violin which he uses most violently, and so, becoming tired, he interests his neighbor with a kazoo which is an intensely rare treat. Becoming sadder as the muses assist him he takes the harmonica and then the drum and the flute, and, at last, remorse with a mournful pang glooms the thoughts of the musician, and he, in desperation to complete his strain does it with the cornet. This, is the most fascinating of all, as he never saw a cornet before. So the orchestra is formed, the concert is given and the life of the students is made pleasant by these rejoicing sounds. The students of all colleges should be gifted with *such* musical talent.

We have received a pamphlet on "The Competition Test", by Edward M. Shepard, from the New York society for political education. It is deemed worthy of reviews as it contains many practical points for the people's information. The interesting style in which it is written renders it attractive to all readers. The topic is peculiarly adapted to the mass, and every one who appreciates official life and society would do well to peruse this. It is noteworthy as being of a scientific character. The extended survey it makes of the application of the laws of the civil service is one of the main features of the tract. It opens with a limited review of the progress of the reform movement and very nicely completes the climax by asserting that, "we Americans are doing no less a thing than the reconstruction of the political framework," and, following, that "it is now the most critical, the most enduring, the most fruitful work." With the same systematic argument it strives to tone up the sentiment of the people to the importance of the administrative revolution. Civil service is a widely discussed topic in political circles and so all that is of a sound character is of prime importance.

We acknwledge having received the card of P. Lorillard & Co., of Jersey City. The publication is entitled "Representatives of Professional Base Ball in America."

They asked their wisest man by what means he had attained to such a degree of knowlege. He replied, "Whatever I did not know, I was not ashamed to inquire about."—*From the Persian.*

Silence is just as far from being wisdom as the rattle of an empty wagon is from music.

PERSONALS.

The Alumni are requested to forward any information relative to former students at Middlebury which it may chance to be in their power to furnish.

Professor Alexander C. Twining died in New Haven, Conn., the 25th of last month. He was professor of mathematics and astronomy in this college from 1838 to 1849. He obtained rank as an astronomer as the author of the cosmic theory of the meteors. He invented and brought into practical use the process by which artificial ice is produced in commercial quantities. He took au active part in the work of temperance reforms. Was interested in all questions of theology and morals. His study of constitutional law, gave rise to a course of lectures on the Constitution of the United States before the Yale Law School. As a politician he may be ranked as one of the founders of the Republican party. He was one of the signers of the famous Connecticut letters to President Buchanan. He was an earnest Christian and his influence was always on the side of truth.

'22. Rev. Isaac Newton Sprague, D. D. has resigned his pastorate on account of old age. He has been preaching ever since his graduation—sixty-two years.

'38. Emerson R. Wright is a candidate for postmaster. His petition was largely signed by the students.

'72. Kerr C. Anderson. This item appeared in some of the State papers last week: "Ex-Governor Stewart and other officers of Middlebury college have recently waited upon the Rev. Kerr C. Anderson, D. D., of the First Presbyterian church of Troy, N. Y., and asked him to accept the presidency of the college. Dr. Anderson was a student at Middlebury college when the Rev. Dr. G. N. Webber was an instructor there. Dr. Anderson subsequently succeeded Dr. Webber as a pastor in Troy." The paragraph was originally printed in the Troy *Times*. The main statement, that Rev. Dr. Anderson was asked to accept the presidency of this college is incorrect. The facts are that at the last commencement President Hamlin informed the trustees that he might deem it advisable to resign his position at the close of the current college year; and as this was in line with the understanding when he took charge of the institution in 1880—that he would probably not wish to remain after the expiration of five years from that date, as he would then be 75 years of age—members of the corporation have been looking about to see whom they cculd secure in case he should resign. The paragraph quoted conveys an altogether erroneous impression. Dr. Hamlin may or may not resign. The trustees simply desire to know where to turn for a successor provided he decides to do so then or thereafter. The place has been offered to no one, because there is no place to offer.—*Register*.

'80. W. W. Gay formerly on the editorial staff of the Springfield *Republican* is now engaged on the Chicago *Tribune*.

'81. Rev. C. S. Murkland and wife spent Thanksgiving in town. Mr. Murkland was compelled to return the same week, but his wife remained several days.

'84. Frank Breed Hyde has finished school teaching and is now engaged in the postoffice of this town.

TOWN AND CAMPUS.

The county court is now in session.

A good question for debate.—Which jumped the most, Prof., or the mouse?

Quite a number of the students are now boarding at Colby's restaurant one of the best in town.

The Democratic procession made a very good appearance, about two hundred torches being carried by the party.

The date given in the *Register* as to the carnival to be held at the rink, has been changed till after Christmas and will be announced in due time.

Chapel exercises are now held in the rhetorical room as it is much more comfortable in cold weather; but the literary exercises will be held in the chapel proper.

Prof. in Zoology.—Mr. X. please mention some specimen which comes under Rasores. Student promptly.—Ducks, sir. Whereupon an audible smile ran around the class.

The evergreens lining Waldo avenue have been trimmed, which not only adds greatly to the general appearance of the walk, but gives room for a driveway which is to be made next spring.

Most of the students spent Thanksgiving at their homes, the faculty allowing a four-days vacation. Those who remained, dined at the boarding house, where fifteen pounds of good turkey soon disappeared.

On Saturday, November 29, a musical convention was commenced at the Congregational church, which, with three sessions a day, continued till the evening of December 4, when a concert was given by a chorus of ninety voices.

Wonder what has become of the lecture course? We hope the committee have not given up canvassing. Rembember that a large number who do not pledge themselves, as has been the case heretofore, will be sure to attend, (If you give them complimentaries.)

The students of Middlebury High school gave a good exhibition at the close of their term on Wednesday evening, Nov. 26. After the regular exercises, refreshments were served, and then the Adelphi society entertained the audience with songs and tableaux.

There is to be a debate on free trade and protection by the senior class at the close of the term; and also essays on leading political questions of the day, each member having a separate subject to discuss. This work will take the place of the regular examination in Political Economy.

On November 21, one of the pleasantest parties of the season was given by Miss Eldredge. The fifty guests present enjoyed themselves very much, and especially appreciated the production of the "Mistletoe bough"; which was given in full costume, after which the pathetic was relieved by a most laughable pantomime, sending all home in the best of spirits.

There was a very small audience on the evenings of the 9th and 10th inst. to witness the professional skating and bicycling, which was very fine and should have drawn a large house. Speaking of the rink reminds us of the fact that some of our best experts on the rollers gave an exhibition at the opening of the new rink in East Middlebury, to a very enthusiastic audience.

The 38th annual convention of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity was held with the Beta Phi chapter at Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 11th and 12th. Delegates were present from twenty-five chapters, Mr. Jesse A-Elsworth being the representative from Alpha Prime. The reception and ball were held in Powers Art gallery; over one thousand invited guests being present. On the evening of the 12th, a very large audience assembled at the Academy of Music and listened to the literary exercises. The oration was delivered by Julian Hawthorne, and the poem by Hon. G. A. Marden. Immediately after the public exercises a sumptuous banquet was served in Powers hall.

One evening last week we had our annual fracas or "rush." Never in all our experience has any class so well concealed their plans and movements. On the morning following this great and absolutely necessary event, things were in a state of wild confusion. Tables missing, stoves upside down, and blackboards in nooks and crooks from which it required a "practical" knowledge of engineering and much patience to extricate them; and even the dear old bell sounded as though it had a cold. What is still more veiled in mystery is, why were all the articles returned so carefully to their right places! Three Freshmen were accused of the crime, and on Saturday last were tried by the students before a jury in a mock convention.

The Delta Upsilon fraternity held its semi-centennial convention with the New York chapter, December 4th and 5th. Delegates were present from each of the eighteen chapters, and a large number of visiting members were also in attendance. Business of great importance to the fraternity was transacted. The literary exercises were held Thursday evening at the Academy of Music. An oration was delivered by Henry Randall Waite on "The Scholar in Politics;" a poem by Rossiter Johnson, entitled "What's in a Name?" and Wm. Elliott Griffis gave an oration on "True Manliness Outside of Secret Societies." On Friday evening about 175 members of the society repared to Delmonico's, and there enjoyed an elaborate banquet, followed by toasts and music. The Middlebury chapter was represented by H. L. Bailey and M. H. Dana.

COLLEGE NOTES.

An American college is to be established at Shanghai, China.

Harvard gives its professors one year in every seven for private study.

The University of Cairo is said to be 900 years older than Oxford.

A University will be opened in Iceland next year. —*Coup d' Etat.*

The Sunday afternoon compulsory service at Amherst has been abandoned.

P. T. Barnum has given over $50,000 to the scientific department of Tufts College.

The whole number of students in the collegiate departments of the colleges of the United States is 32,000.

Vassar College has graduated altogether 596 students. Of this number 188 have married, or only one in three.

Yale College students have the unenviable reputation of smoking between two and three thousand cigarettes daily.

There are one hundred and four college graduates in the present House of Representatives, seven of them being graduates of Harvard.

At the University of Virginia there are no entrance examinations, no regularly prescribed course of study, no vacations except one and but six holidays.

Of two hundred and sixty students at John Hopkins University, one hundred and fifty are college graduates pursuing post-graduate courses.

The trustees of Dartmouth College are engaged in a litigation with the town of Hanover over the seemingly trivial question of a band stand on the green near the college grounds.

Sanskrit is to be offered as an elective to the Bowdoin Seniors. Prof. Avery, a member of the American Oriental society and a very fine Sanskrit scholar, is to have charge of this new branch of the curriculum.

The five hundredth anniversary of the founding of the University of Heidelberg occurs in 1886, and preparations are already making for its celebration, which promises to be one of the most imposing ever seen in Germany.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: Sixty Harvard freshmen have dropped their Latin, eighty their Greek and 100 their mathematics. This will give them sufficient leisure to study something more American—probably poker. The Boston *Post* adds that there is no need of their studying that branch.

The library at Columbia College has been increased by an addition of fifteen thousand volumes during the past year. At the present rate of increase and under the present management the *Columbia Spectator* predicts that the library will number 150,000 volumes at the end of the present decade and 300,000 volumes at the beginning of the next century.

SPORTING.

Baseball flourishes at the Ontario ladies' college.

At Columbia the fall regatta was won by the Sophomore crew.

Compulsory gymnasium practice is to be revived at Princeton.

At Marietta, the Sophomores won the football game with the Freshmen with comparative ease.

The uniform of the Harvard baseball team is to be changed from crimson and gray to crimson and black.

The University of Wisconsin has won the Western college baseball championship this year for the first time since 1873.

The 10th annual fall games of the A. A. C. C. N. Y. were held at the Manhattan Athletic club grounds on Saturday, November 1st.

Co-education in athletics is booming in the West, where the students proposes to have a mixed tennis tournament in the spring.

Williams college broke the ball throwing record this year with a distance of 373 feet, but the University of Michigan has passed this with a throw of 377 feet and 1 inch.

The faculty at Harvard have forbidden football. They think it makes the body not the mind sore (soar). A peculiar faculty they have (so says the "Reveille.")

As a reminder of her baseball victories, Yale has sixty-nine baseballs won from clubs. Each is painted the color of the losing team and inscribed with the time and place of winning.

At the lawn tennis tournament.—(after the first round): Smith—"Only the good players are left."

Brown—"Yes? That's the reason I was left."

Smith—"I got a bye."

Brown—"Good enough!"

Smith—"Yes, too good. In fact, I got the good-bye."

At the college of the city of New York, '88 has completed arrangements to hold class games at the 9th Regiment Armory, on the night of December 12, at 8 o'clock. One-half of the entries will be members of the regiment,who will compete among themselves, and also with the students. The programme, which promises to be very interesting, will include 300 yards dash, ½ mile run, running high jump, broad jump, potato race and obstacle race.

PLUNDER.

It is the fashion now for dudes to eat dried apples. They are so "awfully swell you know."

Prof. to Soph. who is reciting in Greek Testament —"Mr. B., what edition have you?" Mr. B. "I have the Revised Version, sir." A smile goes around.

Junior. "Who was that gentleman with whom you were just speaking? Absent-minded Senior. (Who had been in other company.) Oh, that was a—High School girl."

Illustrated lecture in general chemistry. Professor. —"I will now treat," etc. Smith (who has been dozing under the influence or recent potations, half aroused by the familiar sound)—"Good f'r you ol' boy."

"Shall I sing 'When the Robbins Nest Again,' darling?" she asked with a sweet smile as she moved toward the piano. "Yes, love," he replied; then after a moment's pause he added: "Allow me to call your attention to the fact that the robbins won't nest again till next year."

A French gentleman, who supposed he had mastered the English language, was sadly puzzled one day when a friend met him and asked: "How do you do?" "Do vot?" "I mean, how do you find yourself?" "Sair, I never loses myself." "But how do you feel?" "Smooth—you just feel me."

"Sit down in front," cried some members of an audience, at a Decoration Day matinee, as a Professor of grammar stood up to take a survey of the house. "Cannot be done; it's a physical impossibility, constituted as I am," replied the Professor. "Sit down, sir," said the policeman. "Ah! now you talk, sir. But when these gentlemen told me to sit down in front and leave my back standing up you—" "Sit down." yelled the audience.

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THE CENTURY,

FOR 1885.

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PAPERS ON THE CIVIL WAR,

written by general officers high in command either upon the Federal or the Confederate side. The battle of Shiloh and the siege of Vicksburg will be among those described by General U. S. Grant; General Beauregard writes of the First Bull Run; Generals McClellan, Rosecrans, Longstreet, Hill, Fitz John Porter, Pleasanton, Gordon, Admiral Porter and many others have engaged to contribute. Papers chronicling special events, personal reminiscences of prominent military leaders now dead, brief sketches entitled "Recollections of a Private." descriptions of auxiliary branches of the service, etc., etc , will supplement the more important series by the various generals.

A strict regard for ac uracy will guide th preparation of the illustrations, for wh ch THE CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photographs, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but comman ing officers' accounts of their plans and operations,—int resting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war, and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

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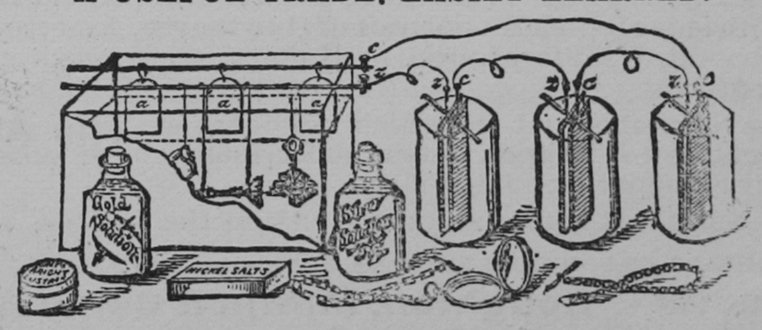

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The Atlantic Monthly,

FOR 1885

Will be particularly notable for its Serial Stories, namely:—

I.

THE PRINCESS CASAMASSIMA.

By HENRY JAMES,

Author of "The Portrait of a Lady," etc.

II.

A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

By MRS. OLIPHANT,

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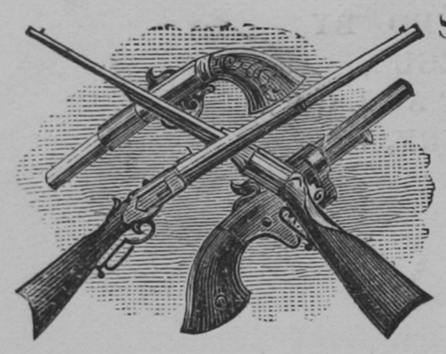

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